MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. TUESDAY, 1st. JANUARY 1805. Number 1004.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE Committee appointed for the management of the MADRAS RACES, have [re]ſolved to Poſtpone the days of Running until [Mo]nday the 28th. Wedneſday the 30th. January, and Saturday the 2d. of February.

The PLATES to be Run for as formerly Ad[ver]tiſed, and all HORSES, &c. to be ſhewn, [to b]e aſcertained, and meaſured at the Stand, on [M]onday the 21ſt January, between the hours of [sev]en and eight in the morning.

NOTICE.

MESSIEURS

Tulloh, Brodie & Halyburton,

BEG Leave to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that

Mr. GILBERT FALCONER

[W]ill be admitted a Partner into their Eſtabliſhment on the *Firſt of January next*, the Firm of which will, from that period, be

Tulloh, Brodie Halyburton & Co

Fort St. George, 31ſt. Dec. 1804.

Advertisement.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

CHINA BILLS on the *Honorable Court of Directors*, at 365 days Sight, in ſums of £. 200 to 1000£. Sterling: and CEYLON BILLS on H. M. Paymaſter General, in *London*, at 90 days Sight in ſimiliar Sums—

FOR SALF,

AT MESSIEURS

Tulloh, Brodie and Halyburton's.

Fort, 31ſt. December, 1804.

Advertisement.

MADEIRA WINE,

At 200 Star Pagodas per Pipe,
150 Ditto, Ditto,
110 Ditto, Ditto,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Meſsrs. Dalrymple and Greig.

Madras, 31ſt. December 1804.

China Inveſtment.

Lee and Shaw

HAVE the pleaſure to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that

A PART OF THEIR

ANNUAL INVESTMENT

IS ARRIVED

ON THE

PIGEON,

AND WILL BE

[EX]POSED FOR SALE

IN A FEW DAYS.

[☞ Go]od Orders from the Out-ſtations will be paid every attention to, and a diſcount of 5 per Cent. allowed for prompt payment.

China Warehouſe, 31ſt Dec. 1804.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COL. BRUNTON Executor to the Eſtate of the late MAJOR JOHN LEONARD of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, intending to remit the pecuniary property of the Eſtate by the Ships of the enſuing ſeaſon, requeſts that all claims on that Eſtate may be laid before him at Fort St. George, on or before the 15th of February next, after which none will be attended to; The Executor alſo requeſts that all perſons indebted to the Eſtate will pay the amount to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 21ſt December, 1804.

China Inveſtment.

Meſſrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,

BEG leave to acquaint their FRIENDS that their ANNUAL

CHINA

Investment,

LAID IN BY ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE HOUSES IN CANTON,

IS ARRIVED

ON THE

PIGEON,

AND

As no Expence has been ſpared in the Selection,

THEY FLATTER THEMSELVES

THAT THE

TEAS

AND

Other Articles,

WILL BE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AND

CONSIST OF

HYSON, GUNPOWDER, and SOUCHONG TEAS, in Cheſts, half Cheſts, Catties and Roſe-wood Boxes.
CHIN CHEW SUGAR CANDY, in Tubs and half Tubs.
HAMS,
Preſerved GINGER, ORANGES, CHOW-CHOW, CITRON, &c. &c.
LUCKSOY,
WHITE and BROWN NANKEEN,
CANTON CLOTH and GRASS CLOTH.
WHITE and BLACK LUTESTRING,
[illegible]
An Aſſortment of RIBBONS & SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
STATIONARY,
SILK and NANKEEN UMBERELLAS,
CARD BOXES with FISH and COUNTERS,
ROSE-WOOD BACKGAMON BOXES,
IVORY CHESS-MEN,
LACQUERED WASH-HAND BASONS,
CAMP BASKETS,
MALACCA MATTS,
CAMPHOR-WOOD CHESTS,
CHINA-WARE, &c. &c. &c.

China Inveſtment.

Meſſrs. Waddel, Inverarity & Co.

BEG leave to inform their FRIENDS, that their

Investment

IS ARRIVED

ON THE

PIGEON,

Captain JAMES BARBOR,

LAID IN BY PARTICULAR INDENT

BY ONE OF THE FIRST HOUSES IN CANTON,

AND

WILL BE EXPOSED

FOR SALF,

AT THEIR ROOMS

UNDER THE EXCHANGE,

AS SOON AS RECIEVED,

Conſiſting of

HYSON TEA, in Quarter Cheſts, Catties, and Roſe-wood Boxes,
GUN-POWDER DITTO, in Catties and Roſe-wood Boxes,
Firſt ſort Chin chew SUGAR CANDY, in Tubs and Half Tubs, and Soft SUGAR in Boxes,
Company's BROWN and WHITE NANKEENS LUTESTRINGS—SARCENETS, KNITTING and SEWING SILKS of ſorts, RIBBONS—GRASS CLOTH—FANS, and FISH and COUNTERS,
HAMS—GINGER—CHOW-CHOW—and CANDIED ORANGES, large and ſmall, in Jars and Tubs,
Stone and Half Stone CHINA-WARE of various deſcriptions,

WITH

MANY OTHER ARTICLES,

N. B. Meſſrs. W. I. and Co. on receipt of their GOODS, will immediately diſpatch ſupplies to their Partner, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, at Trichinoply.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM;

On FRIDAY next, the 4th. Inſtant,

At 10 o'Clock,

A SECOND HAND Three Barrelled ORGAN,
A LARGE SILVER MOUNTED Writing ESCRUTOIRE,
Black-wood Dining TABLE,
ARM CHAIRS. COUCHES,
SHADE STANDS,
A Second hand PALANKEEN,
A Second hand Cavalry SADDLE and BRIDLE,
A few Maunds of ALMONDS,
Ten Caſes of RAISINS.
Twenty-ſeven Pieces of Bengal Flowred MUSLINS and DOORIAS.

ALSO

Four cheſts of Bells Guernſey CLARET,
Forty dozens of MADEIRA,
Thirty dozens of PORT WINE.
Fifty dozens of BRANDY.
Thirty dozens of RUM SHRUB.

☞ *Which will be put up Three Dozen in a Lot.*

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 4th. Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A STRONG Copper STEAM BOILER three feet in Diameter, with Valves Manhole and Apparatus of furnace, Double Doors &c.—A quantity of Strong Patent Leaden PIPES, of 10 feet in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ and Inch in Diameter,—Tinned COPPER TUBES, of 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch in Diameter, by 4 feet in Length.

Old and Decayed Naval Stores.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

At the Naval Store House,

NEAR THE BEACH,

On TUESDAY next, the 8th. of January,

At 11 o'clock.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF CONDEMNED

NAVAL STORES,

Conſiſting of

CABLES, Hawſers, Cordage, Sails and Spars, landed from His Majeſty's Squadron in India.

A Liſt of the whole may be ſeen on application at His Majeſty's *Naval Office*, and at HEEFKE, FAURE and Co's. Auction Room.

Conditions of Sale,

A depoſit to be made at the time of Sal[e] of ten per Cent. on the amount of each lot and the whole to be taken away in thre[e] days after the day of Sale, otherwiſe the depoſit will be forfeited, and the ſaid articles will remain the Property of the Crown.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE an[d Co.]

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 22d. January.

At 12 o'Clock,

A NEAT AND WELL BUILT

CURRICLE

AND A PAIR OF

Bay Mares,

Perfectly quiet and T[ract]able.

WITH HARNESSES COMPLETE.

☞ A Trial will be Allowed.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 3d. Jan. 1805.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

A BLACK-WOOD COT, with Curtains and Bedding complete,
A Painted CHILD'S COT,
Two Children's SEA COTS with Drawers,
A China SEA COUCH, with three Drawers,
Two Black-wood SHIP CHESTS,
A Black-wood COMMODE,
A large CHINA BASON, for Bathing a Child,
A quantity of ROSE POMATUM, and a few dozen of VIOLET HAIR POWDER.

AND

SOME ISINGLASS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 3d January,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FIFTY CANDIES OF

SQUARE & FLAT IRON,

AND

A few Candies of

SHEET COPPER.

For Sale on Commiſsion.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

SALTPETRE,

Of the firſt Quality,

AT 11 PAGODAS PER BAG

OF EIGHT MAUNDS.

For Sale on Commiſſion,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

MILD PALE ALE,

IN BOTTLES,

At Three Pagodas per Dozen,

Or by the Cheſt of 12 dozen at 2 & half Pags.

AND

Excellent French Claret,

At 4 & 6 Pagodas per Dozen.

For Sale on Commiſsion.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THREE ſets of elegant and highly Finiſhed SILVER WAITERS, Eu[r]ope, each ſet conſiſting of three dimenſi[o]ns, 22 by 16—18 by 13, and 12 by 9 in[c]hes, and ſix Pair of Long SILVER [C]ANDLESTICKS, alſo four Pair of [h]andſome PILLAR SHADES, on Ma[h]ogany and Glaſs Stands.

One ſet of Brown-edged QUEEN'S WARE, conſiſting of one hundred and ſixty-nine Pieces.

[For] Private Sale

By H[illegible] & CO.

S[al]t Petre,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY

At 9 Pagodas per Bag,

OF

EIGHT MAUNDS,

ALSO

A Few well made SEA COTS at nine Pagodas.

TH[E] COURIER.

MADRAS.

TUESD[A]Y, 1st. January, 1805.

Extract of a Letter, dated H. M. Ship CENTURION, *3d. Nov. Lat. 0—34 South, Long. 91—30 East.*

"The Admiral has this instant made the "signal to bring to, and arrange for his sepe- "ration. We understand he will proceed to "the Eastward of Penang, in order to meet "the China Ships, which probably he will con- "voy to England. The St. Fiorenzo parted "company on the 29th. ultimo for Penang, it "is said, to announce the Admiral's intentions. "Captain Sir Arch. Dickson is a passenger on "the Lord Melville, and Capt. Bingham com- "mands the Sceptre,—Capt. Batt commands "the St. Fiorenzo,—Captain Peter Rainier, "has the Dasher, and Capt. Johnston of the "Victor, has the Trident. We understand "that Lieut. Owen, of the Sea Flower, is to "be made into the Victor.—GENERAL STU- "ART, and our other Passengers are all well, "and the Admiral having kindly filled up our "Water, and supplied us bountifully in other "respects, we proceed for Old England in the "highest spirits."

Head-Quarters, Camp near Koordah, the 6th. December, 1804.

Morning Orders by Colonel Harcourt.

"COLONEL HARCOURT begs to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the able and gallant conduct of MAJOR FLETCHER, yesterday evinced in the Assault & Capture of Koorda: nothing short of the intrepid valour, fortitude and promptness, with which every Officer and Man conducted himself, who was employed on the attack, could have rendered it so completely successful.

"Major Fletcher has announced to the Colonel, his applause of the good conduct of the co-operating Detachment under Captains HOORLAND, and ITORY.

"Where the general good conduct of all has been so manifest, it would appear needless to particularize individual merit, but Colonel Harcourt cannot pass over in silence, the spirited conduct of CAPTAIN GREENHILL of the 17th. Regiment, in leading his Company to the assault, tho' suffering under the effect of the severe Wound he so lately received; or that of LIEUT. PALMER, of the Madras European Regiment, whose gallantry in Escalading the Walls of the Enemy's last retreat, demands from Col. Harcourt, the expressions of his respect and applause.

"To the memory of that gallant Officer, LIEUT. BRYAN, every sentiment of admiration and respect is due from Colonel Harcourt, he volunteered his services on the assault, and the same spirit that dictated this examplary conduct, led him foremost in the rank of honor. It affords some consolation under the affliction which his loss occasions, to advert to his distinguished gallantry and valour: but as he lived in the regard and affection of all his brother Officers, so his death to be lamented.

"The events of yesterday calling on Col. Harcourt to particularize part of the Detachment, he cannot omit the opportunity of noticing the general spirit, discipline and zeal, which has animated the whole of the force under his command, and on the continuance of which, every public benefit and individual advantage must arise.

"To CAPTAIN BLUNT, for the energy, zeal, and ability, with which he has uniformly conducted himself, the Colonel offers his very grateful acknowledgement.

"By reports received from Major Fletcher, since the issue of the Morning Orders, the conduct of the Artillery Men, and Gun Lascars, with the Six Pounders, and the Madras European Regiment, under CAPTAIN CUSTANCE, has been stated to Col. Harcourt, as conspicuous for spirit and gallantry; the Colonel has infinite satisfaction, in expressing his high sense of their merits on all occasions. Extra Batta to be issued to all the Troops in the Camp."

ON Saturday arrived the American Ship Liberty, Captain Vecay, from Batavia, left the 26th. of October; at which period ADMIRAL HARTSINCK, with 4 sail of the Line, 2 Frigates, and a Corvette, was anchored near the Isle of Onroost.—The LUCY MARIA, had arrived at Batavia, had been condemned as prize, and her Cargo sold to an American.

On Saturday arrived the Brig Ann, from Calcutta, but last from Diamond Island, with TURTLE.

The Ship Betsey, Captain Eastwick, has arrived at Calcutta from Penang.

On Thursday arrived the Ship PIGEON, Capt. Barbor, from China, left the 2d. and Penang the 19th. Dec.—Capt. Barbor saw, near Penang, the Trident, bearing Admiral Rainier's Flag, and accompanied by other Ship[s] of His Majesty's Squadron, standing to t[he] eastward:—On Friday arrived the H. C. Sh[ip] MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Capt. Le Blanc, fr[om] Penang, and the Ship GILLWELL, Capt. Ta[y]lor from Calcutta.

It is with satisfaction we observe, the ar[ri]val of the Shah Byramgore, Capt. Bowen, no[]ticed in the last Bombay Courier,—and we hav[e] to hope that the reported Capture of the Shi[p] Fanny, is equally premature, with that of the [Byra]mgore.

[On] Wednesday last, arri[ved] the Honorable Compa[ny's Sh]ips ASIA, [illegible]enhere, and MARCHIONES[S] [illegible] Nash, from Calcutta, left th[illegible]

PASSENGE[RS].

ASIA,—Mrs. Hendry—Mr. Hendry, Assi[st]ant Surgeon—Messrs. Duffin, Smith, Dynle[y] and Munro, Cadets; and Mr. Scoone, Chief Officer of the Marquis Wellesley.

EXETER.—Lady Susan Clinton—Colonel Clinton—Lieut. Colonel Hamilton—Major J. Plummer—Captain G. Constable—[illegible] Sulivan—Major O'Keefe—Lieutenant J. Peckham—John Wallace, Esq. Senior Merchant, & Mr. J. Birt, Cadet.

THEATRICALS.—The Farces of the Liar, and the Mogul Tale, are in rehearsal at the Madras Theatre, and will be performed in the course of the week.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER MACLEOD, to Command the Forces in Malabar and Canara, under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the Forces in Mysore.

Captain ADAM BROWN, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Non-Effective Establishment, in conformity to his request.

Mr. ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN UNDERWOOD, is posted to the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine, that all *Treasury Bills* bearing Interest at 70 Cash per 100 Pagodas per day, in circulation on the 30th instant, shall after that date bear Interest at one Fanam per 100 Pagodas per day, being the rate at which Treasury Bills are now issued at the General Treasury.

BOMBAY.—Arrived Dec. 9th Ship Friendship Capt. Saxpitch, Bengal.—Ship Experiment, Captain Scott, ditto.—Ship Mary, Captain Holland, ditto.—10th Ship General Wellesley, Capt. Morton, Cannanore.—ditto Ship Frederick, Captain Pringle, Calcutta—ditto Ship Jehangeer, Capt. Howell, do.—H. C. Ship Experiment, Campbell, London.—do. Ship William, Capt. Angus, Bengal.—do. Jessey, Capt. Kemp, do—Danish Ship Amazone, Capt. Sonnigson do.—Snow Fortune, Capt. Grouhe, do.—11, Arab ship Kallell, Nacqudah Calip, do.—12 Ship Shaw Byramgore, Capt. W. Bowen do.—do. Arab ship Hafack, do.—14, Ship Orient, Capt. W. Ramsay, do.

BIRTH.

The Lady of CAPTAIN J. FOTHERINGHAM, of the Engineers, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Surat, on the 25th. November, LIEUTENANT H. J. MADDISON, of the 20th. Regiment N. Infantry.

At Cochin, on the 9th. December, CAPTAIN JOHN WATKINS, of the Pensioned Establishment.

"KILLED, on the 5th of December, in leading on the attack of KOORDAH, in the Province of Cuttack, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BRYAN, of the Madras European Regiment; sincerely regretted by every Officer who had the pleasure of his acquaintance".

"On the 24th. ult. with Colonel Monypenny's Detachment, CAPTAIN GAWLER of H. M. 73d. Regiment of a wound he received from a spear while in the act of leading his men on to victory—few Officers enjoyed a greater share of esteem and respect while living, and no one has died more sincerely and deservedly regretted."

At the Presidency, Mr. W. M. TURNER, of the Navy Tavern.

On the passage to Bombay, CAPTAIN SLONE, of the 29th. Light Dragoons.

At Vellore, J. ABERNITHIE, Esq. Surgeon, 16th. Regiment Native Infantry.

At Penang, LIEUT. SIR JOHN GORDON, Bart of the Bengal Engineers.

At Benares, the Lady of LIEUT. COL. WOOD, of H. Majesty's 8th. Light Dragoons.

At Bombay, CAPTAIN MATHEWSON, of the Native Infantry.

P. ROBERTSON, Esq. Master Attendant at Porto Novo.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. W. G. Monckton, eldest Son of Lord Galway, to Miss Handfield.

In July, at Bathwick Church, near Bath, James Stephens, Esq. of Camerton-house, to Mrs. Boyd, widow of Hugh Boyd, M. P. for the County of Antrim, and niece to Lord Viscount Gosford

J. Holmes Esq. of Durham to Miss Robins, of Hanney, Berks.

At Bath, J. Waldon M. D. to Miss Gaulis, Sister to the late Lady Clinton.

Captain Andrews, 24th foot, to Miss H. S. Murcott, of Ladbroke, Warwickshire.

At Lewsham, R. F. Cleaveland Esq. to Miss E. Oliver, of Sydenham.

Captain Lovelace of the 1st foot, to Miss Best, of Rochester.

Sir John Duntze Bart. to Miss Carew, of Devon.

Lieut. C. Bowen, R. Navy, to Miss Hardy, of Portland Place.

Capt. Pelly, R. Navy, to Miss M. Bullock.

In Essex, B. B. Sheddon, Esq. to Miss Goodrich.

Sir W. Darley, to Miss Hodges, of Hemsted Kent.

W. Tennant, Esq. of Staffordshire, to the Hon. Charlotte Pelham, 4th daughter of Lord Yarborough.

Courtney Ilbert, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Taylor, of Seven Oaks, Kent.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Malta, Lady Georgiana Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Captain Coryndon Boger, of the Royal Navy.

Viscountess, Folkestone.

Vice Admiral C. Parker, Son of Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet.

The Honorable Mrs. Hobart.

Sir Clement B. Jacob Bart.

Sir G. Russel Bart. of Bucks.

Captain V. C. Berkeley, Royal Navy.

[L]ieutenant Colonel Hunter, Guards.

[Cap]tain Tahourden, Royal Navy.

[Sir] George Meridith Bart.

[Gen]eral Massey, Lord Clarina.

[Colo]nel Hepburne, of Pickarton, Scotland.

[illegible] Heseltine, Esq. the King's Proctor.

[illegible] Campbell, Esq. of Barbreck.

[illegible] James Forbes, of the 72d Foot.

Jos. Thackeray, Esq. of the Custom House.

At Capenock, Scotland, Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart.

Wedham Windham, Esq. of Christ Church,

George Noble, Esq. R. Navy.

Archdeacon Webster, of Gloucester,

At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Chas. Talbot, Esq.

Viscountess Curzon.

Rich. Simpson, Esq. of Lambeth.

At Bath, Henry Duquerry, Esq. of Dublin, a Gentle[m]an of eminence at the Irish bar.

CALCUTTA,—11th. December.

Arrived in the river the Honorable Company's Extra Ships Lord Eldon, C[illegible] [illegible], Captain Sweete, and Tottenham, Captain Dalrymple, from England, the 9th June, they touched at Madeira, which place they left on the 15th July.

PASSENGERS.

TOTTENHAM—John Wallace, Esq. Senior Merchant, for Madras; John Bacon Esq. and Lady, for Bengal; Captain William Lewis, of the Madras Native Cavalry, and Lady, for Madras; Lieut. Ahmuty, 8th. Regt. Native Infantry, and Lady, for Madras; Mr. Henry Oakely, Writer for Bengal; Mr. G. G. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, for Bengal; Messrs. J. Gordon, P. S. Van Swinden, and J. L. De Wall, Cadets for Bengal; Messrs. W. Fagan, C. O. Fothergill, and John Scott, Cadets for Madras; Messrs. Samuel Ashman, and J. L. Turner, Free Mariners.

LORD ELDON—Mrs. C. Maxtone, Miss C. Maxtone, and Miss L. Maxtone, proceeding to Madras; Lieut. W. W. Kitchen, Bengal Establishment; Mrs. A. Kitchen; Mr. T. Hendry, Assistant Surgeon, Madras; Mrs. M. Hendry; Messrs. R. W. Duffid, and W. G. Still, Cadets for Madras; Mr. James Cuddy, Assistant Surgeon, Madras; Mr. Conolly Sterling, Cadet, Bengal Establishment.

LONDON,—6th. June.

Sir Sidney Smith has given up his command in consequence of bad health. Lord W. Stuart of the *Crescent*, has succeeded him.

Mr. *Pitt* brought forward yesterday his plan for the Defence of the Country. He stated, that with respect to the amount of the force necessary for the public exigency at the present crisis, Parliament had already decided upon its extent; and the means now to be considered were, those of more effectually completing that force than the measures hitherto adopted had been found adequate to attain. The first step then necessary would be, to call upon each district to complete its quota, by making up its deficiences under the head Army of Reserve Act, which would amount in the whole to about 8 or 9,000 men, as appeared by the returns from the several provincial districts to the Secretary at War. The next object he would propose was, to diminish the Militia gradually, from its present extent to its original force of 40,000 men in England, and about 8,000 in Scotland. It was not his intention to reduce their number immediately, but instead of making up their number to the extent at present established, of 00,000. of which there were now about 7,000 deficient, he would propose not to supply the vacancies in the Militia Regiments as they occurred, but to add the men in place of those deficiencies to the Regular Army, until such time as the Militia force should be thus gradually reduced to its original number, as before stated: by those means alone, then, in the first instance, there would be added to the Regular Army of the country 9000 from the Army of Reserve, and 7000 from the Militia Establishment, without any new additional call upon the country, but what has already been approved, and deemed necessary for the public exigency; to which each county has already contributed, but of which some were defective in their proportionate quota.

But supposing the plan to succeed in completing, to its fullest extent, the numbers deficient in the Army of Reserve and Militia, it was not his attention to stop there; for it was not only desirable to complete, to the most formidable extent necessary, the means of internal defence for the present exigency, but for laying a foundation, for the time to come, of recruiting our Regular Army to the fullest extent, and filling that rank which this country has been wont to maintain amongst European nations. It was therefore, one object, that all the deficiencies which should occur in the Militia and Army of Reserve, on their present establishment, should be brought to account of each successive year, and the whole deficit to be distributed amongst the several counties, and made good according to the original principle of their respective population, as stated in the returns laid on the table; the proportion in no case to exceed one-sixth of the population; and by this means about 12,000 would be annually added as a source of supply to the Regular Army.—Such is the outline of Mr. *Pitt's* plan.

Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. *Livingston*.—A Morning Paper of this day contains the following observations upon Mr. *Livingston's* visit to this country.—"We think it not amiss to state, that during his short residence in London, he was several times heard, at his own table, to talk sneeringly, and sometimes inveigh bitterly, against the laws and institutions of this country. This conduct may appear to deserve the approbation of those who entertain and cultivate high democratical principles; but if Mr. *Livingston* came as a peace-maker, the domineering insolence of a *Sans Culotte* was very ill calculated to produce the desired effect. His public avowals ought to have been more guarded and conciliatory.

"We are, however, very apt to believe, that Mr. *Livingston* assumed an importance for which he was not sanctioned by the Emperor of the French; and that, had our Government encouraged his pretensions as an accredited Agent from that of France, it would have soon been discovered, that his appointment to that distinguished office was self-created, and totally unauthorised by these whose pacific sentiments he ventured to express.

"It is therefore evident, that while he professed to have for his sole object the acceleration of the payment of the remaining part of the Loan of three millions to the American States, to enable them to make good to France the purchase-money for the Cession of Louisiana, Mr. *Livingston*, by appearing in this Political Theatre in the character of the *Busy Body*, was sinking instead of elevating himself in the public esteem. He had no idea that Mr. *Pitt*, with all his ardent wishes for the re-establishment of Peace, would have rejected its wretched shadow as presented by Mr. *Livingston*, and, after the manner of a wise Statesman, looked for more substantial proofs of the sincerity of the French Government.

"Foiled, therefore, in his ambitious views of becoming a Negotiator between the two first Powers in Europe, Mr. *Livingston* began to utter the language of spleen. We may thus account for his sneering observations at his own table, such as—

"The only Country in Europe for a Person now to enjoy Liberty and Happiness is France It is the seat of hospitality! There are few or no Taxes! The wings of the Clergy are clipped! There is ample security for person and property! Between such a country and England there is a very wide difference! The English are a Nation of avaricious shop-keepers and pettifogging politicians! If any man would wish to witness the powerful effects of the liberal and enlarged views of society, let him immediately repair to France!"

"If this be a correct statement of Mr. *Livingston's* sentiments—and we are assured from good authority that it is—we find nothing in his apparent understanding which can merit praise. Neither our Clergy nor our true Constitutionalists will thank him for expressions totally hostile to the systems which they support and admire. With regard to France being the only country for the enjoyment of liberty and happiness, the idea is truly ridiculous. As to the boasted security of person and property, no assertion can be at a greater distance from the truth; and if there be any Man who is absurd enough to doubt the solidity of our grounds of position, the smallest reference to France, distracted and worn down by distress and misery, will remove all doubt. "A Nation of avaricious shop-keepers, and pettifogging Politicians!" Nothing can be more illiberal in the extreme; and this proves, even through the medium of this American Missionary, the unbounded insolence and ambition of the French Government, which aims at universal power."

GENERAL MOREAU.

Courage appears to assume a variety of forms, as occasion presents itself: whoever considers the conduct of *Louis* XVI. when in prison, and falsely accused by his enemies, with that of General *Moreau*, will be greatly astonished at the contrast. One of the most virtuous, peaceable, and mild Monarchs of the age, who, from a sort of timid modesty had concealed both his courage and his talents so completely, that his enemies were enabled to represent him as a coward, and a fool; when under the power of his enemies, displayed the most dignified courage, great judgment, and ability. Though harrassed perpetually, and attacked in the most rude manner; he did not once shew a symptom of fear or want of recollection. When in the most trying situation, and unexpectedly interrogated at the bar of the Assembly of Rebels and Murderers, his answers were mild, firm, and exactly to the purpose; they were, perhaps, the fittest that could be made after mature reflection, and in them appeared a wish to obtain justice, but not the smallest disposition to abtain mercy by humiliation.

Moreau, one of the ablest and bravest Generals of the age, under circumstances much less trying—whose wife and children were not within the grasp of his enemy—who having been accustomed to face death ought not to fear it; this great General betrayed fear, descended to mean supplication, and even betrayed want of capacity. As the defence of *Louis* was perhaps the best that could have been made, even with reflection—that of *Moreau* was nearly as bad as possible for a man to make under the circumstances in which he was placed. Neither could the terms be more humiliating from a man who declared himself to be innocent: nor did this hummiliated man "*take off his Cap, a Roman to a Roman*:"—it was the most successful of the French Generals, whose merit is beyond dispute, begging pardon of an intriguing Corsican—a stranger who was living in a garret, when He had conquered Holland and Flanders.

General *Custine*, a man of undoubted courage also at the head of an Army, was a coward in prison, and his last battle was actually fought with the Public Executioner on the scaffold, under the irresistible terror of death, but not from any expectation of deliverance. *Moreau* is the only Republican General who has shewn no ferocity of character, and if he escapes this time he may rest safe ever after, for his indecision and want of capacity will prevent him from ever being sought after again to head a Party.

A Palace is, it is said, preparing at Brussels, for *Joseph Bonaparte*, who is to reside there as *Grand Elector*.

LONDON—5th. July.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Thomas Sanders, commander of the ship Travers, took leave of the Court, previous to his departure for St. Helena and Bengal. Captain William J. Eastfield, of the Huddart, and Capt. James Newman, of the Skelton Castle, were also sworn into their respective commands.

We are sorry to announce the loss of His Majesty's sloop *Weazle*, in the Mediterranean. We are happy, however, to be able to add, that all hands are saved. The Officers are ordered to join Lord *Nelson's* fleet.

A conspiracy is stated to have been lately discovered and frustrated, which had for its object the murder of Louis XVIII. All the letters addressed to him, or the persons about him, were lately taken from the Mail in its way to Warsaw, the other letters were suffered to proceed. The post of the empire was stopped at the same time, and the letters for the diplomatic agents at Ratisbon taken out. There is conclusive evidence of the robbery having, in each case, been perpetrated by French agents.

An article from Berlin of the 26th. ult. says: —"The news of the proclamation of the *Emperor* of the French has been received here by a courier extraordinary. It has excited the greatest interest, and our Court has manifested the most lively satisfaction at this important event. New letters of credence, are, in consequence, about to be sent to our Ambassador at Paris."

The Dutch government has ordered the most beautiful frigate in their navy, the *Irena*, to be fitted out immediately for General *Marmont*, for his passage with his army to England. It is little doubted but that the expedition will [illegible] before midsummer. (*Publiciste.*)

The *Admiral* who succeeds in making a *landing* in England, is, as it is said, to be "*Le Grand Admiral.*" We are happy to know his style and title; for, as we shall most likely do him the honor of bringing him to London, we shall be the better acquainted with the mode of treating this distinguished personage.

Contests about *pedigree* will not soon affect the Imperial Family of France. Indeed we know not whether, in his present high state of elevation, *Bonaparte* would not reject the idea of having *descended* from any body!

The famous robber, known by the name of the *Devil*, was executed at Genoa on the 20th. May. He died with singular firmness. He confessed having killed nine men with his own hand.

A manuscript of the statutes in the reign of *Edward* II. in the English of that period, has recently been discovered by Mr. *Luders* in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; it was known to have existed in the time of *Selden*, but has never since been heard of till the present discovery.

The *Great* and *Grand* is now the order of the Day throughout France—"*Grand* Dignitaries *Great* Officers of the Empire—*Grand* Officers of the Crown—*Great* Council of the Emperor—*Grand* Council of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c."—What a *metamorphosis* of so recent a nation of *Levellers*!

Bonaparte, in his Imperial state, is, it seems to be attended by a *Constable*. It is to be feared, that, however active this person may be in his duty, it will be impossible for him to compel *Napoleon* to *keep the Peace*,

The Hon. Charles Paget is elected for the Borough of [illegible]burne Port, in the room of Lord Paget, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Naval Asylum on Wednesday last, Lord St. Vincent presented that most useful institution with a donation of 1000l. This appropriate act of benevolence reflects the highest honour on the generous disposition and professional spirit of that distinguished Nobleman.

From an account presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the amount of the unfunded debt and demand outstanding of Ireland, for the year ended the 5th of January 1804, was 2,073,859l. 6s. 8d. and that the amount of the public funded Debt, at said period was 43,019,325l.

Sporting.—Last week, a match was run between Lieut. Moor, of the Royal Navy, riding his celebrated mule Muley Bey (got by Lord Milford's Spanish ass, out of a blood mare), carrying sixteen stone, against Capt. Stokes, of the Hants Militia, *on foot*, over the turnpike road from Milford to Haverfordwest; which, after a severe contest, was won by the latter, notwithstanding the day was very wet. Five to three in favour of Mr. Moore, at starting, at the end of the first mile, even betting, & at the end of the third, 6 to 4 in favour of Capt. Stokes.

An Imperial Decree, dated the 23d of May, assigns a sum of 44.345 francs, to indemnify Citizens for the losses they have sustained by the bombardments of the English of Calais, Boulogne, Havre, St. Vallery-en-Caux, Dieppe, and Granville; and in consequence of the descent of the English in the Isle of Er, during the months of June, July, & August, year 11, and September, year 12. The losses sustained by the bombardments and descents of the English in the above places, since the commencement of the present war, are estimated at the above sum.

EMPEROR OF THE GULLS.

Those who have attended to *Mrs. Thellusson's* Masquerade-arrangements, must know that her chief aim is originality, and nothing is introduced that does not possess novelty or whimsicallity. To this end, *Mrs. Thellusson* proposed to introduce a piece which promised a fund of amusement. It was to be a mock representation of *Bonaparte's* Coronation. The plan was extremely well imagined, and from the characters chosen to execute it, it could not have failed to prove highly diverting to those who delight in eccentric or humorous representations. In order that all the company might have an opportunity of seeing it, a stage of large dimensions was erected in the garden; and to give it greater effect, appropriate scenery was procured from Drury-lane theatre. Over the chair in which the *Emperor* was to sit, was intended to be placed a canopy, with the words "*Emperor of the Gulls.*" The whimsical scene was to open with a view of a full meeting of the Legislative at Paris, when a well-dressed *Punch*, as the representative of *Bonaparte*, was to be proposed "Emperor of the Gulls," by a Parson, in the character of *Curée*, who, in an introductory speech, was to extol the *Corsican Hero* to the skies. This Senator was to be followed by *Carnot*, who was strongly to oppose the motion, amidst groans and hisses.

This point being carried, a stately *Pope* was to stand forward and crown *Punch*; after which a flourish of twopenny trumpets was to strike up, which would have resembled the noise of Bartholomew Fair. *Europe* was then to be led before the *Emperor Punch* in chains, represented by a cripple wanting a leg and an arm. *John Bull* was also ordered to be brought before the crowned head, in chains, but in the attempt he broke loose, overthrew the *Emperor*, and dispersed the whole body of Legislators.—Several appropriate Song, were made for the occasion.

This part of the bill of fare for the evening having created much conversation abroad, it came to the knowledge of *an illustrious Personage*, who intended to honour the evening's amusement with his presence, but who highly *disapproved* of this part of the arrangement. He accordingly sent to *Mr. Thellusson*, to say how desirable it would be if the whole of that ludicrous scene were omitted, as it might have a tendency to excite a still greater enmity between England and France than at present exists. *Mr. Thellusson, in reply*, observed, that all his arrangements were now made, and if the gentlemen who had engaged to perform their parts thought proper now to decline them, he would procure some actors to fill their places, as he could not conceive what a scene at a masquerade had to do with the politics of the country. In consequence of this answer, we understand the scenery from Drury-lane was sent for back, and several of the gentlemen engaged in the mock piece resigned their parts. *Mr. Thellusson*, however, preservered, and procured a fresh company, and it was intended to go on with the plan, when the Illustrious Personage himself called upon Mr. T. and represented the mischief which might arise even from so trivial an affair as the business in question, should it stir up additional resentment against our countrymen in France. He knew a Noblemen who felt most anxiously for his only son now in that country, and he was sensible it would greatly alleviate the mind of a feeling father, were this part of the plan to be relinquished. *Mr. Thellusson* replied, that viewing the business in a political point of view, he could never think of departing from his original intention; but if the Noble Lord felt so acutely as the distinguished person represented, and thought proper to ask the matter as a favour, he certainly would attend to the request. This produced a letter from the Noble Lord in question, and this part of the plan was accordingly abandoned.

THE COURIER,—20th. June.

Lord *Holland* has lately sent over a very fine picture of *Bonaparte*, which is reputed to be the best likeness ever taken, as a present to the Marquis of *Lansdowne*. The picture was painted by *David*.

The French Funds have declined, in consequence of the rumours in circulation of a further misunderstanding with Russia, and of the unwillingness of Prussian to give up Embden.

The KING has been pleased to desire, that the Berkshire Regiment of Militia, should henceforth be styled *Royal*.

The Extraordinary Military Commission of the Department of the Outre-Po has lately condemned fifty-five persons to death, gallies, imprisonments, or other penalties, convicted of having infringed the law concerning conscripts, either by favouring the desertion of the conscripts, by concealing them, or by forging certificates of health, disease, or service, &c. &c.

The hour of invitation of fashionable Breakfasts, is twelve at noon, and we remember when it was attempted to introduce dinner at twelve at night.—The cards of a fashionable Duchess for one winter, requested her friends to dine with her after the Opera.

The Hon. *William Elliot* is appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Mr. *Arbuthnot*, appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

A new ship of 98 guns, to be called the *Bombay Castle*, is ordered to be built in the King's Dockyard at Deptford.

EDINBURGH,—7th June.

The Anniversary of the Birth of our most gracious Sovereign was celebrated in this city with every demonstration of respect which could be dictated by loyalty to the best of Kings. In addition to the feelings to which so joyful an occasion always gives rise in the minds of a loyal people, there were circumstances which rendered the day peculiarly interesting. It had pleased Almighty God to answer the prayers of an affectionate people, by restoring to health their beloved Sovereign, after an indisposition which had threatend a life of such incalculable importance to the welfare of the country: nor could it be forgotten, that while our true and rightful King had thus been enabled again to exercise the functions of legitimate sovereignty, by maintaining the rights, by protecting the liberties, and by providing for the safety of his faithful subjects, those rights, those liberties, and that safety, were most ferociously menaced by a Foreign Usurper, who, after enslaving a once great and honourable, people, had just pust the finishing hand to his work of iniquity, by assuming the honours and titles of an illustrious family, to whose misfortunes he owes all his consequence and all his fame; a family who never injured him, and with the recent blood of one of whose most gallant descendants his polluted hands are stained. It was impossible to overlook a contrast so powerful and impressive as this, or to fail in the expression of those sentiments which belonged to advantages so evidently on the side of Great Britain.

In the evening an entertainment, in the usual style of liberality and elegance, was given by tee Lord Provost and Magistrates in the Parliamenthouse, where a great number of the first characters in the country attended. After the Lord Provost had given a variety of extremely appropriate toasts, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of the County proposed the health of "Earl Moira, our brave and illustrious Commander in Chief—long may we have amongst us an officer who has added so much to our security, and under whose command all descriptions of military men in this country have so much confidence."

Earl Moira replied with great animation nearly to this effect:—

"Gentlemen—The feelings of my heart will not permit me to receive in silence the flattering compliment which has now been paid me by the Noble Duke. I only beg leave to set his Grace right in one particular—That which his Grace has been pleased to ascribe to my exertions, Scotland has done for herself. On my arrival here, I found every thing already done which could be effected by native courage, by unity of spirit, and by discipline. All that remained for me was, to appreciate and to report to Government the high character of the troops under my command, and to direct their operations when they shall be required. I am certain, I have not over-rated their merits. I again declare my perfect confidence in these troops, and my conviction, that if ever the day shall arrive when the enemy shall dare to put his threats in execution, he will only afford them a fresh opportunity of justifying the character which they now enjoy. It will be an arduous, a rough day; but, whether I survive it or not, it will be a day more glorious for Scotland than any that stands recorded in any period of her history."

LONDON—June 19.

The accounts from the Continent continue to speak of the probability of war between Russia and France, giving as the reasons the recal of the Russian Minister at Paris, and the arrest in the Roman territories of M. Vernegues, a French Emigrant, whom Russia claims as a subject, being in her service, and whom France claims as a subject, being a Frenchman born. After having renounced such Emigrants, France certainly has no more right to make this claim, than it had to seize & execute the Duke d'Enghien. On this point then, Russia may contest the question respecting the Duke d'Enghien if it pleases. But whatever altercation may arise between the two Emperors, we think War will not result, nor would it be to this country desirable. Russia alone could effect but little against France; and it is probable, that the allies she might make, might be ruined, or suffer severely in the contest. England should fight France as she now does, "*single-handed*" till she convinces the world that the threats of the Corsican Usurper are vain. Hereafter the Continent may be in a better condition to effect deliverance, and circumstances may exist [illegible] favourable both in France and in England [illegible] is, however, highly gratifying to find [illegible] arrogance, tyranny, and injustice of France duly felt by a power so important as Russia. Such a circumstance gives good reason to look forward with hope to happy events, and must cheer this country in the exertions it is now so nobly making. Although a war on the Continent is not likely to take place, yet the guilty conscience of the Consular Emperor points out to him the prudence of providing against such an event, and we are told by the foreign Journals, that he is covering the Banks of the Rh[illegible] with 100,000 men. With regard to Austria, and Prussia, the movements of their armies, their encampments and reviews, have certainly no other immediate object but that of preserving the discipline of their armies, that of [illegible] up their military strength and influ[illegible] which alone they can expect to exist, or [illegible] future time rescue themselves from the [illegible] in which they stand of France, and [illegible] bondage to which they submi[illegible]

Bonaparte will [illegible] doubt be immediately acknowledged Emperor by all the Courts of Europe, Russia perhaps, and England, excepted. The whole is a question of power, not of etiquette. Austria, for instance, would not prematurely involve herself in a war about an empty name.

CAMBRIDGE, June 14.

On Saturday last the Rev. Joshua Smith, B D. was instituted to the Rectory of Holt, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Richard Yates, of Jesus College, Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is presented to the Rectory of Ashen, in Essex.

The Rev. T. F. Foord, M.A. (son of the late Rev. Barnard Foord, LL. D.) is appointed by the Duke of Clarence, to be one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

Mr. C. Bishop is appointed Proctor to the King, in the room of Heseltine, deceased.

June 15.—Monday the following Gentlemen were admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—

Doctor of Laws—John Ashpinsaw, Emanuel College.

Doctors of Medicine—Charles Dalston Nevinson, ditto.

Bachelors of Divinity—William Augustus Pemberton, Emanuel College; William Noddins, Magdalen College; George Butler, Sidney College.

Bachelors in Law—Henry James Davison, Trinity Hall; Edward Rogers, Emanuel College.

Bachelor in Medicine—Anthony White, Emanuel College.

Masters of Arts—Rev John Webster Hawksley, Roger Kingdom, Rev. James Serjeantson, St. John's; Rev. John Ashley, Fellow of Jesus College; Rev. Holt Oakes, Corpus Christie College.

Bachelors of Arts—Mr. Charles Leigh Hoskins, Master of St. John's; Mr. John Coose, Emanuel College.

OXFORD, June 9.

Wednesday last, in convocation the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon Lord Newtown, of Christchurch, eldest son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough.

Rev William Jones, M. A. and Scholar of Jesus College, Fellow of that Society.

Thursday, in congregation, Mr Charles Crewe, B. A. of Brasenose College, was admitted Master of Arts. Hon. F. Eden, of Christchurch, was admitted a complete Bachelor of Arts, having been one of the Gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the extraordinary examinations of the present year—The Hon. James Hewitt, Messrs. R. Palmer, and David William Garrow, of Christchurch; Proctor Robinson, of Lincoln College; and B. John Pugh, of Brasenose College, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

THE MINORITY.

The following is a List of 26 Members who voted in the last Division against Mr. *Pitts* Military Bill, in addition to the 217, whose names we have already published. The whole who have at different times voted against it, amount to 243, but it is manifest that about 20 of these have changed their opinion, and that however they may have disapproved of the measure in certain stages, they now deem it fit to pass into Law.

Bunbury, Sir T. C.	King, Sir John D.
Buxton, Sir R.	Langmead, Phillip
Carew, R. P.	Maitland, Right Hon. T.
Coke, Edward	Milford, W.
Curtis, Sir W.	Mitford, W.
Cocks, Hon. J. S.	Noel, Gerard Noel
Estcourt, T.	Pytches, John
Fletcher, Sir H.	Stanley, Lord
Folkestone, Lord	Tarleton, B.
Harrison, J	Taylor, C. W.
Hume, W. H.	Thellusson, C.
Hussey, W.	Wilkins, W.
Jones, Thomas Tyrwhitt	Williams, Owen

Some of the foreign papers assert, that the French flotilla for the invasion of England will consist of 9800 vessels, and that no landing will be attempted till this number is completed.

It appears by the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Corn Laws, "that within the last thirteen years, the enormous sum of thirty Millions sterling has been paid for grain imported."

A person in Corsica gets a livelihood by shewing the *cottage* in which *Bonaparte* was born.

Walter W. Fell, Esq. has been called to the Bar, by the Society of the Middle Temple.

Tuesday the following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barristers at Law, by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, viz. *Lewis [illegible]val* Esq. *Rowland Hunt*, Esq. and Sir *Fran[illegible] Vincent* Bart.

[illegible]ount *Egmont*, a Grandee of Spain, who landed [illegible] week at Falmouth, is understood to have [illegible]d this country for the purpose of making [illegible]trimonial offer to the younger Miss *Beck*[illegible]. He is said to be an accomplished young [illegible]eman, a descendant of the antient Dukes [illegible]*ueldress*, and immensely rich.

[illegible] Orleans the statue of *Jean of Arc*, made [illegible] Citizen Gois, has been formally consecrated [illegible] a medal was sent to the *First Consul*, by a [illegible]putation from Orleans. The Mayor of [illegible]leans addressed the *First Consul* on the oc[illegible] comparing hi[illegible] respects [illegible] Orleans.

The invas[illegible] attempted before the 14th [illegible] of the Imperial guard [illegible] arrived at Havre on its way [illegible]oulogne, where the Emperor will arrive [illegible]in a week. *Thirty-six hours* CALM, *and England is ours.*—(*Gazette de France.*)

[illegible] report [illegible]ds, with the consent of the [illegible]peror, to go & settle in America, is ungrounded. He is oftener than ever at [illegible] Cloud, and he is destined to occupy a place of great importance.—(*La Publiciste.*)

PARIS—5th June.

TRI[illegible] OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

GENE[illegible] MOREAU's DEFENCE.

" Gentlemen—Appea[illegible] before you, I demand to be heard for a moment. I have a perfect confidence in the Counsels whom I have chosen. I have left to them, without reserve, the care of vindicating my innocence. It is by them only that I will speak to justice; but I feel the necessity of speaking myself, both to you and to the nation.

" Unfortunate circumstances, produced by chance or prepared by hatred, may obscure some moments of the life of the most honest man. A guilty man may remove suspicions as well as the proofs of his crimes; a whole life is always the surest evidence for or against a person accused. Now I oppose my whole life to the Crimes of which I am charged. It has been sufficiently public to be known. I shall only recal some epochs of it; and the witnesses I shall call are the French people, and those whom France has conquered.

" I was devoted to the study of the law at the beginning of this revolution, which was to lay the foundation of the liberty of the French people. It altered the destination of my life, which thenceforward I devoted to arms. I did not place myself among the soldiers of liberty from ambition; I embraced the military profession from a respect for the rights of nations; I became a warrior because I was a citizen.

" I bore this character under the banners; I always preserved it; the more I loved liberty, the more I submitted to discipline. I advanced rapidly enough, but always from step to step, without skipping any; always serving my country, never flattering the Committees. Arrived at the command in Chief, when victory made us advance amidst hostile nations, I endeavoured not less to make them respect the character of the French people, than to make them fear its arms. War, under my command was a scourge only on the field of battle. Even from among their ravaged fields, hostile nations and powers more than once gave me this testimony. I thought this conduct as proper as our victories, to make conquests for France.

" Even in times when *contrary maxims* seemed to prevail in the Committees of Government, this conduct never raised either calumnies or persecutions agaidst me. Never did any cloud arise against the military glory I had acquired, until that memorable day, the 18th of Fructidor. Those who caused the explosion of that day with so much rapidity, reproached me with having been too slow to denounce a man, in whom I could see only a brother in arms, until the moment when the evidence of facts and proofs should shew me that he was accused by truth, and not by unjust suspicions. The Directory, who alone knew the circumstances of my conduct sufficiently to judge it, and who, it is well known, could not be disposed to judge me with indulgence, loudly declared how free from reproach they found me; they employed me; my post was not then brilliant, but it soon became so.

" I dare believe the nation has not forgotten how much I shewed myself worthy of it; it has not forgotten with what eager devotion I was seen fighting in Italy; at subordinate posts; it has not forgotten how I was brought back to the command in chief through the reverses of fortune experienced by our armies, & that I was appointed general in a manner by our misfortunes. It remembers how I twice recomposed the army from the wreck of those that were dispersed; and how, after having twice restored it so as to be able to make a stand against the Russians and against Austria, I twice quitted the command to assume another of great confidence.

" I was not, at that period of life, a better Republican than at any other; but I appeared more so. I saw directed towards me, in a more particular manner, the looks and the confidence of those who were able to give the Republ[illegible] a new direction. It was proposed to me, & the fact is well known, to place myself at the h[illegible]ad of an undertaking resembling that of the [illegible]th Brumaire. My ambition, if I had any, [illegible]ld easily have covered itself with appearanc[illegible] or even have assumed the honor of every sen[illegible]ent of love to my country. The propositi[illegible]as made to me by men famous in the Revo[illegible] for their patriotism, and in our National [illegible]blies by their talents: I refused it. I [illegible] I was made to command armies, and woul[illegible] command the Republic. This is proof [illegible]ent, that if I had any ambition, it was not [illegible]f authority or power. Soon after I prov[illegible] [illegible] still stronger manner.

The 18th. Brumai[illegible]ived and I was at Paris. [illegible]evolu[illegible] on by others as well as [illegible] my conscience. Direc[illegible]ded with great glory, I might have exp[illegible] happy result from it. I assisted in it, [illegible]rties pressed me to put myself at their he[illegible] pose it. At Paris I received the orders of Ge[illegible]neral *Bonapa*[illegible] fir[illegible] hem to [illegible] execu-

ted, I assisted in raising him to that high station which circumstances had rendered necessary. When some time after he offered me the chief command of the army of the Rhine, I accepted it from him with as much devotion as if I had received it at the hands of the Republic. Never were my military successes more rapid, more numerous, and more decisive, than at that period when their splendour was spread over the Government which now accuses me. In return for so much success, the greatest advantages of which was the having securely established peace on the Continent, the soldier heard the loud cries of national gratitude.

" What a moment was it to conspire, if such an idea even entered into my imagination. Every one knew the devotion of the armies to the leaders whom they loved, and who had led them from victory to victory. Would an ambitious man, a conspirator, have let the opportunity escape, when at the head of an army of one hundred thousand men, that had so often conquered, he repaired to the bosom of a nation still agitated, and ever in a state of disquiet.

" I thought of nothing but disbanding the army, and I retired to the calm of civil life. In that situation of repose, which was not destitute of glory, I no doubt enjoyed my honours, those honours which it is not in human power to snatch from me. I equally enjoyed the remembrance of my deeds, the testimony of my conscience, the esteem of my countrymen and foreigners, and, if I may be allowed, the flattering and sweet presentment of the favourable opinion of posterity.

" I enjoyed a fortune which was not large, because my desires were not great, and which reproaches not my conscience. I enjoyed my retreat. Surely I might be contented with my lot, who never envied that of any person. My family and friends were so much the more dear to me, since, having nothing more to hope for from my credit and fortune, they could be attached to me alone. These blessings, the only ones to which I could affix any great value, occupied my whole soul, and forbade the entrance of any sentiment of ambition. Could it have been prepared to entertain criminal projects?

" This state of my mind was so well known and was so well fortified by the distance at which I was placed from all the avenues to ambition, that from the victory of Hohenlinden to the day of my arrest, my enemies could never discover, nor charge me with, any other crime than the freedom of discourse. My opinions have often been favourable to Government; and if they have sometimes not been so, could I suppose that this freedom was a crime among a people that had so frequently decreed liberty of thought, liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and which they had, in a great degree, enjoyed even under Kings!

" I confess that, born with a considerable freedom of character, I could not lose that attribute of France where I received my birthright; nor in camps, where every thing gives it fresh scope; nor in the revolution, which proclaimed it as the virtue of a man, and the right of a citizen. But will persons who conspire, blame so highly that which they do not approve! Such a spirit of freedom seldom accords with the mysteries and principles of politics. Had I entertained plans of conspiracy, I should have dissembled my sentiments, & have solicited employments, which would again have placed me with the forces of the nation. To encourage me to such a step I had the example of all ages, sanctioned also by success. I perhaps knew that *Marius* did not withdraw from the armies, when he framed his plot; and that *Brutus & Cassius* approached the heart of *Cæsar* in order to pierce it.

" Magistrates, I have nothing more to say to you. Such is my character; such has been my whole life. I protest, in the face of heaven and of men, the innocence and integrity of my conduct.—You know your duties; France listens to you; Europe contemplates you: posterity awaits your decision."

Copy of a Letter from General Moreau to the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, enclosing his Letter to the First Consul.

" Citizen Minister,—I send you herewith annexed, a letter for the First Consul. I beg you, when you transmit it to him, to engage him to read it with the greatest attention. I make no doubt but he will appreciate the situation in which I am placed, and hasten to pronounce on my fate.

" I beg you, Citizen Minister, to accept the assurance [illegible] the most distinguished consideration, with which I [illegible]m, (Signed) " The General, MOREAU."

Letter of the Grand Judge to Moreau.

[illegible] submitted your letter of this day, at 11 o'clock in [illegible]ning, to the First Consul. His heart has been [illegible]erfully affected by those measures of rigour which the safety of the State have imposed on him.

" At your first examination, and when the conspiracy, and your connection with it, were not denounced to the constituted authorities and to all France, he gave me instructions, if you desired it, *immediately to introduce you to his presence.* You might then have contributed to rescue the state from the danger which threatened it.

" Before appealing ultimately to justice, I wished by a second examination to be fully assured whether there existed a possibility of separating your name from that odious affair. You did not, however, afford me the [illegible]eans of following this line of conduct.

" Now that juridicial proceedings have been commenced, the laws determine that no document, whether in the way of accusation or exculpation, shall be withheld from the inspection of the Judges; and the Government has ordered me to add your letter to the other documents prepared, (Signed) " REGNIER."

ADDRESSES.

On perusing the last *Moniteurs*, we find them, as usual, principally filled with the most nauseous and fulsome addresses to the *First Consul.*

From the Papers before us we select such passages of these addresses as have any striking peculiarity, and are likely, from their extravagance, to prove amusing to our readers. Those of the military are not the least curious. The Generals *Murat, Massena,* and *Bernadotte* conclude their addresses in the following manner: " But under whatever denomination we announce to Europe the Chief of the most brilliant Empire of the Universe, the man will be always greater than his title, &c.—*Moniteur 12th May.*

General *Junot*, in the name of the Grenadiers of Reserve, says:—" *Fix* Citizen *First Consul,* the Government on an immoveable pedestal: *the army shall form its base* (a very appropriate base for a Government truly,) and woe be to the rash land that shall attempt to shake it."—*Moniteur, 13th May.*

The Veteran Volunteers of the Canton of Paris proclaim the true nature of the Government still more explicitly:—" We confess it with pride, Citizen *First Consul*, it is less in the works of the *Publiciste*, or in methaphysical systems, that we have sought the new mode of Government by which we wish to be ruled, than in our love for you."

The left wing of the National Flotilla concludes thus—" If you were as immortal as your glory (a little sprig of immortality would be very convenient in crossing the Channel), we should have nothing more to desire: but the future excites our solicitude (well it my), and makes us ask a new favour of you. *Moniteur, 12th. May.*

The address of the town of Montaubon.—" The *Title* of Emp ror was wanting, not to your glory but to the *happiness* of thirty millions of souls."—*Moniteur 15th. May.*

Titles produce wonderful effects in France!

The 20th. Regt. of Horse Chasseurs, like able politicians, observe, that—" The Vessel of the State is at length arrived in port: soon will the hand which guides it let perfidious Albion feel its weight, and, after having punished her attempts, conduct it gloriously through every sea, causing its pavillion to be respected, and protecting its Commerce."—*Moniteur 15th May.*

Augereau declares that he is quite ready to obey the signal for plunder:—" As soon as the hour of justice shall have struck, as soon as you shall have resolved to punish a Government which has filled the measure of its crimes, give the signal, Citizen *First Consul* you will always find us faithful and devoted."—*Moniteur 14th. May.*

But the 4th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs have in their imaginations, already almost inflicted this punishment,—" May the 4th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs contribute to consolidate the splendour of the *Empire*—(they have laid aside the term *Republic*)—by composing part of the brave men who are to plant the French Standard on the Tower of London!!" *Moniteur, 13th May.*

It would be superfluous to multiply specimens of the disgusting nonsense with which the French Official Papers are filled. It is difficult to say, whether the sentiments they contain are most to be despised or pitied; or whether the giver or the receiver displays most presumption and folly. We ought not, however, to omit cautioning our Readers against believing that any part of the adulation so published conveys the sense of the French People.

One of the maxims of *Swift* is, that ambition unites servility with loftiness, as creeping and climbing are performed in the some attitude. In no instance is the justness of this remark more strongly illustrated, than in the history of Usurpers. Never did a politican, in ancient times, descend to meaner compliances than *Julius Cæsar*, in paying his court to the dregs of the Roman mob; yet, having made the populace instrumental to his exaltation, he trampled on them, and on every order in Rome. *Bonaparte*, though much inferior to the Roman Dictator, in power of genius, uniformity and completeness of success, so far resembles *Cæsar* that he has *crept*, in order to climb; and degraded himself by condescensions and compliances which no private gentleman of honor and integrity would ever make.

Let us, in a few words, trace this Adventurer from the goat-farms of Corsica to the Imperial Diadem, He first made his way, not by any extraordinary qualities of his head or heart, but simply by *booing*. His first *boo* was to the KING who gave him military education, a commission in the Army, and bread to eat. To his KING and Benefactor he adhered as long as fortune adhered. When the power of the Sovereign declined, the loyalty of *Bonaparte* declined in the same proportion; and when the Girondists prevailed over Monarchy, *Bonaparte* was the ardent votary of *Brissot* and *Petion*. To their party he struck till *Robespierre* came to be uppermost; and, while he was the follower of *Brissot* he professed all the wildness of republican levelling. The supremacy of *Robespierre* gave him another cue.

Now he was to be paramount not only in anarchy, as under the former commanders, but in cruelty, and indeed he provedhi mself worthy of being the underling of the Terrorists. His first military distinction was acquired from murdering a great number of Frenchmen in cold blood? He assembled them in a square, and destroyed them by grape shot, a pastime not unworthy of the servant of such a master.

To *Robespierre* he was very faithful, as long as fortune was faithful; and did not desert him until he saw him destined to fall: then he joined most ardently with *Robespierre's* enemies. Being active and enterprising, he rendered very great services to his new friends, that were undermost; and on the 4th of October 1795, in the great contest between the Jacobins and the Moderates, his efforts, in a considerable measure, determined the fortune of the day. The Directory being now paramount in France, *Bonaparte* was its most humble servant; & spared no degradation or servility to please the Five; one of these Rulers was Barras, who had long kept a mistress. The mistress becoming stale, the keeper became tired; and he looked about for some humble dependent, who might take the article off his hands. *Bonaparte* was the man.

To curry favour with the Director, this complaisant time-server married his cast-off mistress, She was not without a portion; *Barras* procured for her husband the command of the Army in Italy. Here we must allow the ambition of *Bonaparte* had crept, not climbed; for it can be no difficult ascent to reach, by matrimony, the charms of an old and cashiered courtezan; and thus did *Bonaparte* get the command of the army of Italy, which paved the way for his becoming Emperor of the Gauls.

Hitherto *Bonaparte* had been the avowed enemy of all Aristocrats and Kings, because such he said, assumed an authority beyond the bounds of natural equality of mankind; & had the insolence of persons who conceived themselves entitled to assume a superiority. To the native inhabitants of Italy, he spoke the same language; and maintained that his principal object was to emancipate the people, and to crush Priests, Lords, and Princes! This was the tenor of his addresses to his own army, and the Commons of the Italian States; whoever doubts may be satisfied, by reading his Proclamations and Addresses, which are to be found in the common Collection of State Papers, for the years 1796 and 1797. Throughout his wars and negociations in Italy, *Bonaparte* was a professed Democrat, and avowedly sought to exalt the Plebeians *and overwhelm all adversaries of rank!* After the peace of Campo Formio, during his short residence at Paris, *Bonaparte* joined the three Directors, who stood after reducing their colleagues, and was the humble and complaisant Courtier of *Lepaux*, and spoke to the people the language of liberty and equality.

This enemy of pre-eminent distinction, next proceeding to Egypt; there he found that rank and power were in the possession of the Mamelukes.—There again he played his democratical part, and asserted the equality of mankind. The following is an extract from one of his Proclamations:—" The Egyptians have long languished under the tyranny of the Beys. Frenchmen would vindicate their natural rights, protect their property, and promote their religion. *All men are equal in the eyes of God; understanding, ingenuity,* and *science* alone make a difference between them, and what wisdom, what talents, what virtues distinguish the Mamelukes, that renders life sweet & pleasant? Is there a handsome slave, a fine horse, a fine house? They belong to the Mamelukes. All the Egyptians are entitled to the possession of all places: the wisest, most enlightned, and most virtuous, will govern, and the people will be happy." The same was the tenor of his language in Syria, and indeed throughout his plundering expedition to to the East How can *Bonaparte*, or any man, reconcile, not only these democratic expressions, but the whole series of his conduct, for ten years in France, Italy, and Egypt, with permanent diversity of rank, and especially with *hereditary* distinction and power? If all men are there First Consuls and Emperors. If a difference is admitted in favour of genius, science, and wisdom, why is the infant or unborn relation of *Bonaparte* whose genius, science, & wisdom, cannot ke known, destined to command? These however, were the sentiments of *Bonaparte* while he was making his way, either by creeping or climbing, and not after he had reached the pinnacle. *Bonaparte militant* was one person of the drama, *Bonaparte triumphant* is another.

Sir Sidney Smith remains at Dover Castle, and occupies the Governor's apartments there. His health is already somewhat improved.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, 5th. January, 1805.

DESPATCHES OVERLAND.

OVERLAND Deſpatches were received yeſterday evening, bringing intelligence from *England to the 26th. of Auguſt*, and from the Continent, to the 19th. of September.—The following Heads of Information are all we have yet obtained.

No attempt of INVASION had been made. A RUPTURE between Ruſſia and the Northern Powers, and France hourly expected.—An Order for an Embargo on Ruſſian Veſſels had been iſſued by Bonaparte, but revoked.—The Ruſſian Charge de affairs had left Paris.

GEORGES and Eleven Others had been BEHEADED—exclaiming"—*Vive l'Roi.*"

Admiral Duncan Dead.

CAPTAIN DANCE Knighted, £ 50,000 preſented by the Hon. Company to the Officers and Men of the CHINA FLEET.

An attempt to POISON LOUIS XVIII. by Bonaparte's Agents had failed, and that Monarch had removed into Ruſſia.

The Emperor of Germany, to take the title of Emperor of the Romans.

STOCKS,—3 per Cents. $57\frac{1}{2}$